

STATE NEWS.

He Sells below Oranger Prices.

FIN CIGARETTES.—Some of our "rural folk," with an eye to business, and doubtless having a seat in Congress in their mind's eye, have organized what they are pleased to term a Sub-Congress. This organization is but a Congress in miniature, and the members are taught all of the arts, sciences, dogmas, tricks and manipulations of a real body of grave and deliberative Legislators, not even excepting Credit Mobilier; Salary-grabs and shoddy contracts. It is a real "school of design"—that is, they design to qualify themselves for a seat in the future National Assemblies, and were he unto the treasury and the achievements of the Nation if they pattern after this United States Congress for the past fifteen years.

Following a three-day stay at a hotel projecting from the top of a head down almost as long as the length of an ordinary pig, its ears are very large and long like those of a hare. Its nose is thought Nature designed it for the purpose of digging up roots and tubers, and it is consequently with them at the continental.

The plowmen, who have for some time been confined in their country jail, attempted to escape one day alone, by leaving behind them a small hole in the sealing of the wall. They were detected by "St. George," the jailer, and are now wearing lead cuffs.

We noticed in a recent issue of your paper, an article written by E. Tarrant, entitled "Einhorn," alias King of Kater, from the reading of which we learn that he has made "a blow" or cast in the direction of the "newspaper" or Prof. N. N. Smith, and that he has been "blown" in return. From the import of the article, it seems that he charges Mr. N. N. with being the correspondent from New

There has been about an average of three deaths a year in the last four years, until last year, when it was believed that it would be increased to four. It would be increased to five at \$100,000,000. The willingness to pay \$100,000,000 will influence the product, can not yet be determined.

These doctors don't believe in advertising; it's unprofessional, you know, but let one of 'em tie up a sore thumb for John Smith, and they'll climb seven floors of stairs to have a reporter "just mention it, you know."

It was an act of retaliation, set by medical papers say, when Secretary Clandorin dismissed forty clerks from the Interior Department because they were suspected to be Democrats.

Laugh.

There was no change in the tax on playing cards. A five cent stamp is still required on every pack of cards turned out by the factory and this, in view of the great number of unmanufactured and sold, is undoubtedly a source of considerable revenue. Still there is no decrease in the consumption, and as they who dance must pay the filler, so they who play cards must pay the tax, as the manufacturer always adds the value of the stamp to the price of the card.—*Chicago Commercial*.

fat man, grooving purple in the two
"But you want to know when it's
hot or cold, don't you?"
"I can such an old fool that I don't
know when it's summer and when it
winter?" chuckled the fat man.
"We all know, of course," replied
the "hot" man. "Just as my respectable
family has a thermometer in its day-
"They have, eh? I never had one
nor I wouldn't have one, and do you
dare tell me that I can't respectably
scream old porly."
"No, no, no, no, no, no, no."
"Yes, you did, and you've made me
miss the car, and I'll cause you."
The thermometer man waded across
the muddy street and made his escape
and at dusk last night
the "hot" man was locked in a
basket between his feet, and was
screaming again at the check out of
Ivy Hill Tower. — *Detroit Free Press*

scared, but otherwise he is not hurt. The affair created considerable commotion in the rail community, and Mr. P. Seelig, the contractor, went to Hardscrabble for a answer and jury. An investigation was had on Sunday evening, but the testimony did not disclose what it was that had killed Crane. Crane was not hurt, injured. Martin Crane is German, whose parents reside near Louisville. There were no papers on his person to better identify him as a family. He was regarded as a very malicious, cunning man, and his death is generally regretted. It is hoped that this matter may reach his family, so that they may take steps to protect themselves of the bale.—*Lexington Press.*

The United States.

Of course all the papers, magazines, periodicals, etc., of this country, from the end of the year to the other, will have something to say about the Century which has just closed, and the new one upon which we, as a Nation, have just entered. One hundred years ago last Saturday our young Republic virtually sprang into life, at first weak, faint, and even doubtful of its ability to pass through the first stages of infancy. But, with stout hearts and an unflinching trust in Him who gave us life, we went on "conquerors," growing in strength and hope year by year, until the present hour, and from a few colonies inhabited by less than 2,000,000 of freemen we have grown in a single Century to fifty-seven magnificent States and Territories, inhabited by 41,000,000 souls. The clusters of rude huts, built by our forefathers, have grown into cities of wonderful proportions, whose architectural beauty are grandeur compared favorably with those of the Old World which have been a thousand years in building. Our early pioneers subdued the pathless forests and turned our plains into vast fields of grain with which to feed the millions at home and supply the untold millions in other lands with bread. As was said by an able contemporary, "The war of the revolution freed us from a tyrant's yoke. The war of 1812 caused the world to respect us as a Republic, and we thus maintained our dignity. The war with Mexico was one of conquest, and the recent civil war has taught us to respect one another in the different sections of our common country." Notwithstanding all the foregoing enumerated struggles and trials, we have never ceased to prosper. How could it have been otherwise? With a soil and climate embracing those of every country on the globe, from the frigid regions of the Pole to the Tropics, and producing any and everything fitted to the wants of man; a soil in wonderful abundance with Lakes and Rivers, such as history gives no account of elsewhere beneath the circuit of the sun; nature thus endowed us, and we, as a Nation, how could it have been otherwise? We have manifested to the world at large that we are the most aggressive and energetic race of people on the globe, by doing in a single Century what other races and people have not done in five hundred years. Not only have we made the wilderness and the prairie blossom like the rose—but we have made them one vast garden and farm—hounded and confined only by the oceans that surround us.

Rivers have been bridged, courses produced. From Maine to Florida and from Ocean to Ocean our cities and towns dot the landscape. Where, less than forty years ago there were only rude roads blazed through forests and over mountains, we now have railways to tear the people and the commerce of the world. Less than fifty years ago it was a two month's journey from New York to New Orleans through dangers which man feared to face, and of even doubtful completion. What wondrous—yes, what marvelous progress! Today one can enter a palatial car at New York and without leaving a pleasant couch be landed in New Orleans in less than 60 hours. When we contemplate what has been done, not only as respects all the work we have freely enumerated, but others of little less note. It does indeed "daze the imagination to speculate upon what progress we will make during the coming Century." Canada, Mexico, Cuba—these may be added to our country and humanized and civilized. With a population of one hundred and fifty millions and equal progress as in the past—but the imagination shrinks from itself at the bare suggestion, and we leave the future to wait out its own progress and return to the past and the living present. Not only has the race of people in this country shown itself to be aggressive and progressive, but one whose inventive genius may be said to be of little less power than that of inspiration itself. The American Patent office will show to the world when they were that gave to civilization the most useful inventions of this or any other age or race of men—inventions which have lightened labor and increased the extension thereof—disseminated knowledge and transmitted it with lightning rapidity over the earth and under the sea. It is needless to say more now. We are a united people. Heart and hand those of the North and South will go on renewing their vows at the coming Centennial Celebration in July, forgetting the baptism of blood through which we have passed, and, with an unflinching trust in Him who guards and guides the Nations of the earth, hand down to future generations, unswerving and improved, the glorious heritage which our fathers brought with their blood and transmitted to us.

We hope with all our heart that the Legislature will appropriate the necessary fund to complete the Geological Survey of the State. In our opinion, it is the most important measure before that body—unless it be that of Immigration.

The Legislature.

This body met on the last day of 1875, but did not effect a reorganization until several days thereafter. Mr. W. J. Stone, the Representative from Logan and Caldwell counties, after a protracted struggle, was elected Speaker of the House on the twenty-second ballot, thus defeating eight other candidates. It became apparent from the start, that he would be elected. He is a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and is marshal of the State Grange. He is thirty-four years of age, and was an officer in the Confederate army.

Thomas G. Poor, of Hickman county, was elected Chief Clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major M. T. Christman.

D. R. Murray, of Hancock county, was chosen first assistant clerk; Mr. J. M. McDougal, of Boone county, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. A. L. Monroe, of Clay county, Door-keeper.

The Republicans nominated "their little man" for each of the above positions, and voted for him solidly, of course.

R. C. Petty, of the "Purchase," was chosen Door-keeper of the Senate. We should lay before our readers from time to time any important proceedings which may be had by the General Assembly, but will not encumber our columns with all of them, which would occupy valuable space and be read by one. If, therefore, you want to keep yourself posted on State affairs, subscribe for this Journal.

Exco.—The Mountain Echo, that "good" Radical paper, copied some very sensible paragraphs from our journal recently. Pity that it would copy more, as they afford excellent information to its readers which they would otherwise be without. However, the editor should not make improper comments upon the same. Because a man is named of a crime, we said he was acquitted, and should have been. Yes, you are right, Echo, when you say that "when Adams runs for Congress we will be for him, a though he gave his Uncle Green an office under him." We will be for him to the hilt. We don't propose to read him out of our party for a small mistake. His virtues and abilities far overbalance that, and he has given, and will continue to give, your rotten party particular h—ll—hell, and sail into Congress with all ease imaginable. The Echo says: "It can't see why people call him by that name when his name is Madison." Well, we can't be responsible for your ignorance or your dilapidated understanding.

It has been ascertained that the convicts, confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary, desiring to aid the resumption of specie payment, have opened a mint in that institution, with decided success. A good many of their nickels are in circulation in Columbus but the discovery of the scheme, led to the suppression of the enterprise. The counterfeit nickels are said to be remarkably correct and all have the date 1870.

They are made of amalgam and it seems a little strange, to put it mildly, that their facilities were so extensive as it is said a hundred pounds of amalgam were found concealed in their cells.

SOMETIME since, a court at Richmond, Virginia, appointed one Tyson of Baltimore, receiver of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., but much opposition having been shown to the decision by a majority of the creditors, the matter was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Chief Justice Waite has decided that the court appointing Tyson, had no jurisdiction, and has appointed January 20th, for him to settle up his accounts and quit. Gen. Wickham, present Vice President and late manager of the road, has been appointed in his stead, an appointment, we understand, that will give satisfaction to all.

HON. AARON HARRISON died at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. Henry McDonald, at Georgetown, Ky., on Monday, Dec. 27, 1875, after a long illness. About five years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and some months since, through a loss of his vital powers, became somewhat demoralized or lost his power of memory to some extent. Mr. Harrison represented the old district, of which Lincoln was a part, in Congress for two terms, and was nearly elected to the United States Senate subsequently. He was an able lawyer, a man of courage, and a Christian. He died in his 70th year.

HON. JOHN D. WHITE, the Radical member of Congress from the Mountain District of Kentucky, voted in favor of a third-term for Grant. We do not believe that our people of the "mountains" will agree with their Congressman. Why should they, when all the other sections of the country are opposed to a "third term?"

THE FINANCIAL condition of the Commonwealth is in a most healthy and prosperous condition. It will be seen, that in the last two years we have redeemed and paid off \$347,000 of the public debt, and there now only remains of bonds outstanding and undischarged \$148,394, of which only \$10,394 are due. These bonds have not been paid because they

have never been presented, and the interest on them ceased on the day they were due. The residue of these bonds are not due and redeemable until 1894—25—6.

To meet these bonds, a table of assets is here given showing that we have nearly two millions of dollars, in which is included the war claims, which is being rapidly adjusted, owing to the exertions of Gen. Hewitt.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to state to you that our system of education continues to meet with the hearty approval of the great mass of our people. The day of fictitious opposition to common schools in this State is past, and the growth of public sentiment in their favor is one of the most pleasing features of progress that the friends of an advancing civilization have to exult in.

There are less than a dozen lawyers in the Lower House, and this cause the Speaker, Mr. Stone, great trouble in the formation of his committee. Men must be placed on them who have sufficient ability to draft the laws, and it requires a man of legal information to do so. Too many lawyers in that body might confuse things, but there are not enough of them the present term to "cave in the lamp," and hence the whole may be spoiled.

HON. THOS. W. VARNON, is the chairman in the State Senate of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He asked leave to bring in a bill authorizing the County Court of Lincoln to issue bonds to pay off the indebtedness of the county, and to purchase a poor house. It was referred to the Committee and Courts of Justice, and will doubtless pass as a law.

We are in receipt of the first number of the "Patron's Harvest Home," a magazine published at Mt. Washington—a suburb of Cincinnati. As its name suggests, it is intended more especially for the Grangers, but furnishes good reading for all classes. It is neatly gotten up, and is well worth the subscription price, \$1.50 per year, including an oil chronicle.

THERE are now in the United States about 1,350,000 Grangers, being an increase of about 130,000 members over 1874. In 1874 there were 21,183 Grangers; they were increased in 1875 about 2000, and now numbers 23,925. Of this number Kentucky has 1,608 Granges. Indiana has the largest number of Granges—fifty up an aggregate of 2033.

Of Kentucky's prefer for the United States Senatorship, there can be no doubt. If the election were placed in their power, there can be no doubt that Hon. James B. Beck would receive a very large majority. His ability, experience and influence, demand his election.

MISS MAGGIE, a daughter of Hon. Jeff. Davis, was married in Memphis this week to a bank cashier. Miss Davis is spoken of as a woman of remarkable beauty of person and high mental attainments.

A BILL has already been introduced in the Senate to repeal the 10 per cent law. There will be a hot debate over the bill, but we doubt that it will pass the Senate, but it might pass the House.

THIS year we shall have the Centennial celebration, the Presidential election, 25th days, 53 Sundays, and all the girls making love to us. It is all glorious enough, but give us the love-making, and you may have all the rest.—Courier-Journal.

THE Standing Committee of the House were announced by Speaker Stone on Wednesday. Thus, H. Shanks was placed on the Ways and Means, and also on the Military Committees.

THE Legislature would do a very foolish and suicidal thing if they were to repeal the ten per cent. interest law. This is the opinion of all men who have any sort of idea of finance and commerce.

CONGRESS commenced business on Wednesday by ordering sweeping investigations in nearly every public business.

The Governor's Message.

We lay before our readers below as much of Governor McCrory's first message as our space would admit, it being too long and not of sufficient interest to the general public to demand its publication entire. The message is a sensible and practical State paper, and teems of every subject necessary for the consideration of the General Assembly. We are in debt to the Governor for a pamphlet copy of the message in advance of the city dailies.

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COLORED SCHOOLS.

The last General Assembly passed a school law for the benefit of the colored children of the Commonwealth, giving to them, for educational purposes, all the taxes collected from colored people. The whole amount under this law during the past school year, was \$21,600 48; other sources \$12,500; making total amount raised for colored schools \$34,107 28 and there was 340 schools taught. The colored school system starts out with as large a fund and under as favorable circumstances as attended the early establishment of white schools in Kentucky. It is hoped that the colored people will take hold of the system presented to them, and show that they appreciate it by earnest efforts to have their children attend school. Their improvement of the opportunities offered may induce the Legislature after awhile to increase their educational facilities. Persons who seek to make the colored people dissatisfied with the system that has been provided are doing them a great injury. They should rather stimulate and encourage them to appropriate such educational facilities as are furnished them. Nothing is ever perfect or entirely satisfactory in the beginning; and any attempt to blight the colored school system should be condemned by all who desire to see the colored people improved, Christianized, and elevated.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A complete and detailed geological survey, that will ascertain the correct geography of the State, describe its various geological formations, designate its immense coal and iron fields, analyze the various soils and mineral waters, locate the inexhaustible saline deposits, describe its varieties of timber and building stone and clays, tell of the fauna and the flora of each region, furnish a microscopical collection, including specimens illustrative of the metallurgy of the State, indicate routes by which all this natural wealth may be made accessible, so as to stimulate industry and skill, advance our hidden wealth, and increase our capital and population, has long been needed and demanded in Kentucky.

Prof. Shaler has had competent geological camps at work under his supervision in the eastern, western and middle parts of Kentucky, and his reports already fill four volumes, which will soon be ready for delivery. The value of this geological survey to the citizens of Kentucky can not be overestimated. When completed, it will present to the world such mineral wealth, magnificence of forest, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and immensity of natural resources as cannot be surpassed by any other State. It has occupied but little time, and the cost has been less than that of similar enterprises in other States. So far as the work is reported, it is everywhere highly commended. A great Commonwealth endeavoring to set before the world its wealth of resources, should seek the largest material return for its expenditure, but should not narrow its bounds or hamper its work.

by a too rigid economy. In my judgment the interest of our State requires its completion. It would be an unwarranted waste of time and money to abstain from it now.

It will help greatly to secure our share of the foreign capital and labor which is seeking a new home in this country, and it will give to our citizens an adequate idea of the greatness of their heritage, and stimulate and encourage their energies and their hopes. I therefore commend that you appropriate such sum of money as will enable the State geologist to prosecute his work to completion.

IMMIGRATION.

Labor makes capital, and labor and capital together give life and impetus and strength to a State or a nation. He who contributes to the development of his hidden resources augments our revenue, increases our wealth and adds to the greatness of our State. In Kentucky we need that greatest and most important wealth of a community—human beings. Our State has 37,686 square miles of territory, situated midway between the northern and southern portions of the Union, with as many advantages, facilities and attractions as any other State or country in the world. While the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has an advantage in population of 220 persons to the square mile, the North German States 227, and Belgium 412, Kentucky only has 33 persons to the square mile. All our interest demand the adoption of a policy which will liberally encourage immigration. Without it, we can not hope to secure any considerable share of the population constantly landing on our shores from other nations. The advantages to immigrants that exist in Kentucky would be certain to collect their attention, if properly placed before them; but these advantages are almost unknown, and will remain so unless a more vigorous policy is adopted to encourage immigration.

According to the report of the New York Commissioners of Immigration for the year 1872, there arrived at that port from various parts of Europe 261,297 immigrants, of whom 31,000 were destined to Illinois, 30,000 to Kentucky, 16,000 to Ohio, 13,000 to Wisconsin, 12,000 to Michigan, 6,000 to Minnesota, 4,000 to Missouri, 3,700 to Indiana, and only eight hundred to Kentucky.

Thus it is, year after year, thousands of immigrants find homes in the far West. Their value to the States where they locate amounts to millions of dollars outside of the money and goods they bring with them. Kentucky loses this much needed wealth almost entirely. License to effort has been made to foster and encourage immigration. If we could get our average share of these immigrants to cultivate our soil, to level our forest, to build our railroads, to work in our mines, to improve our cities and beautify our waste places, we would have thousands of sturdy arms added each year to our working force, and an increase of valuation within the State of from ten to twenty millions of dollars. More than one-half of this increase would go to the land-holders, for statistics show that the larger part of immigrants are general laborers, and therefore their labor increases the value of the soil and its products.

It is now apparent in Kentucky that the native labor, white and colored, is sufficient for our present necessities.

In the last decade one class of our laborers have decreased both in quantity and quality of their work. For additional labor we must look to Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, and other parts of Europe. If we desire to increase our population and develop our industrial and mineral wealth, we must endeavor to turn the tide of European immigration to Kentucky. How to make it to the interest of immigrants to make their future homes in our Commonwealth, and how to display to them the rich attractions and benefits which Kentucky possesses, are questions which demand deliberate and earnest consideration. You can do much to accomplish their solution by liberal and prompt legislation, and that, too, without great cost. The dissemination abroad of information as to our resources, or climate, our social and political condition, our schools, our freedom to religious opinion, and varied character of our soil, cost of land, maintenance of law and order, and low rate of taxation, is essential to attract immigrants.

CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is to be celebrated in the city of Philadelphia by the holding of a grand international exposition for the display of our arts, products, minerals manufactures, live stock, etc.

The indications at present are that it will be an event that will always be remembered in the history of our Republic, and that in the grandeur of display, magnificence of arrangement, and in the multitudes that will assemble, it will equal, and perhaps surpass, any similar occasion ever held in the world.

In addition to its being an occasion whereby the display of our most valuable interests we may attract the attention and command the admiration of all the civilized powers of the earth, it will also furnish a grand opportunity for men of every section of our common country to come together in fraternity and friendship, and forgetful of sorrows and struggles of the past, pledge anew their devotion to liberty, free government, and equal rights.

Kentuckians will naturally ask what has Kentucky done toward being represented at this grand gathering of the States of our Republic, and of the civilized nations of the world? I answer, she has done nothing. In the list of thirty-three States that have appointed advisory boards the name of Kentucky does not appear. In the long list of States which have erected buildings on the Centennial grounds, or which have appropriated money for the collection and display of articles, Kentucky's name is not found.

The estimate that the world will form of the several States of our confederation will largely depend on the display made by them at this our first national exhibition. Shall Kentucky fail to take her proper place there, where all the nationalities of the world will be brought face to face? Shall she fail to advertise on this world-wide stage her arts, products, minerals and manufactures? Have Kentuckians no

JOHN H. CRAIG,

—AT THE—

TRADE PALACE CASH STORE,

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY..

OFFERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Prints in all colors and shades, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Plain and Twilled Flannels. Opera Flannels in any shade, Rob Roy Flannels in beautiful Checks and Plaids for Misses and Children, Repellant Cloths, Plain and Plaid Linseys, Dress Fabrics in the Latest Styles, Bed Tickings, Turko Red and Damask Table Linens, Irish Linens, Ladies' Misses', Children's Hosiery in cotton lambs wool, Fleece-lined, all grades, every shade in stripes, Dress Buttons. Ladies Corsets in great variety, Ladies' Merino Vests, Linen Cuffs and Collars, Kid Gloves in great variety. Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral Skirts, A beautiful stock of Shawls in every color, Ladies' Misses' and Children's fine Shoes a Specialty. And every thing usually kept in a first-class house.

In connection with my Dry Goods House I have opened a Fashionable Millinery Establishment under the management of competent and elegant Trimmers, in which may be found during the entire season all of the novelties and beauties in Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, Ladies' Ties, Scarfs, and a beautiful stock of Fancy Goods generally. The Ladies managing the above Department have in successful operation a first-class Mantua-Making Establishment, in which the very Latest Styles from New York City and Paris may be found. Special inducements offered to parties wishing Bridal and Party Outfits in the Millinery and Dress-Making Departments. Flattered by the very large and liberal patronage now extended to us we shall continue to give to the Trade

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT

TEVIS' CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Melton, Scotch, Beaver, Cloth and Jeans Suits, Melton, Beaver, Seal-Skin and Chinchilla Overcoats, Hosiery, Supenders, Gloves, Underwear, Scarfs, &c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gum Shoes, Gum Overcoats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. &c.

Fine Dress Shirts, Broadway Silk Hats, Ladies' and Gent's Box-toed Boots and Shoes, Suits to Fit the Largest Man or Smallest Boy

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House,"

Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

